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Phoenix, *Eg.* Fennechu [*Gk.* Phoinikê].
 Eurôpê, *Sem.* Erebh, "west."
 Belos, *Sem.* Bel.
 Ino, *Sem.* Anna, "merciful."
 Minos, *Sem.* Manôah, "man of rest."
 Radamanthys, *Eg.* Rhot-amenti, "king of the underworld."
 Thebai, *Sem.* Teboh [*Arab.* tabut], "ark," "shrine."
 Perseus, *Phæn.* Barsav [*cf. Heb.* Esau], "the hairy."
 Andromeda, *Phæn.* Adam-math, "the rosy."
 Athamas, *Sem.* Tammuz.
 Hekâtê, *Eg.* Heqit.
 Palamêdês, *Phæn.* Baal-middoh, "lord of the measure."
 Palaimôn, *Phæn.* Baal-hamon.
 Bellerophôn, *Phæn.* Baal-raphon, "lord of health."
 Mêdeia, *Phæn.* Middoh, the "wise."
 Agamêdês, *Phæn.* "the great measurer."
 Trophonius, *Phæn.* Baal-trophâ, "lord of cure."
 Kassiepeia, *Phæn.* Qassiu-peaêr.
 Mykênai, *Phæn.* Makhâneh, the "camp."
 Ariadne, *Phæn.*, prob. Areth.
 Askîepios, *Phæn.* Aishqel, "the lively fire," + *Gk.* êpios.
 Erykinê (Êrigonê), *Sem.* Erek-hayim.
 Orion, *Sem.* Ury-on, the "fiery one."
 Kandaôn, *Sem.* Kohâin-dayan, "the prince, the judge."
 Pegasus, *Sem.* Pegah, "bridle."
 Iolâos, *Phæn.* Iol.
 Stympthâlos, *Phæn.* Stembal.

The list is appetizing. It is the turn of Professor F. Max Müller and Mr. Andrew Lang to fall to and slaughter these innocents along with their bold sponsor.

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A MEMOIR OF HENRY C. RAWLINSON.¹

Canon George Rawlinson has given us a very readable and interesting account of the life and works of his illustrious brother. Sir Henry was a gentleman, a sportsman, a soldier, diplomat, explorer, geographer, and scholar. It is seldom that we find a scholar who is also a sportsman. It would be better for scholars, if more of them were sportsmen, if they were more worldly. The scholar who does not come in contact with the world is usually very faulty in his judgments and, it is hard to say, is of

¹ A Memoir of Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., etc., by George Rawlinson, M.A., F.R.G.S., Canon of Canterbury, Late Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford. With an Introduction by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V. C. With Illustrations. 39 Paternoster Row, London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co., 1898. xxii + 358 pp. \$5.

very little real benefit to the community. It does one's heart good to have the canon of Canterbury write of his brother: "The sporting instincts of his father and uncle remained as a most striking feature in the character of Sir Henry up to the end of his long life. He never ceased to be proud of his father's victory with 'Coronation' at the Derby of 1841, and a picture of the old horse always hung in a conspicuous position in his library, in sharp contrast with the Assyrian marbles on the one side, and the rare books of the East in a book-case on the other. The 'Sporting Intelligence' in the *Times* was always studied by him after he had gone through the political articles and telegrams; and there were few important events in the cricket, shooting, racing, or hunting worlds with which he was not well acquainted." We have to do with Rawlinson as geographer, explorer, excavator, and decipherer, and hence the most interesting chapters in this memoir are: V, Residence in Persia from 1835 to 1839—First attraction to Cuneiform studies—Travels—Return to India from Persia; VIII, First residence at Baghdad (1844-1849)—Cuneiform studies—First cuneiform memoir—Studies for second memoir—Contact with Layard—Final visit to Behistun—Return to England; X, Second residence at Baghdad (1851-1855)—Takes over the Nineveh explorations—Work as an explorer, etc.; XIII, Resumption of cuneiform studies—Commencement of regular work at the British Museum—Relations with Mr. George Smith—Engagement to edit the "Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia"—Publication of Vol. I, 1861—Other cuneiform publications, etc. The most interesting chapter for Semitic students is XX, the contents of which are: Position with regard to cuneiform discovery—Absolute ignorance of the subject on quitting England in 1827—Attention, how first called to it—Materials obtained from the rock-inscriptions of Hamadan and Behistun in 1835-1837—First acquaintance made with the early labors of Grotefend and St. Martin in 1836—Little advantage obtained from these writers—First translations of cuneiform documents communicated to the Royal Asiatic Society, 1837—Acknowledgment of the documents—Acknowledgment of the Paris Asiatic Society—Communication held with M. Eugène Burnouf in the year 1838—Obtains this writer's *Mémoire* on the inscriptions of Hamadan, and his *Commentaire sur le Yaçna*, the same year—Introduction to Professor Lassen, of Bonn, through Sir George Ouseley about the same time—Letter from Ouseley—Letter from Lassen—Obtains Lassen's *Altpersische Keilinschriften von Persepolis* soon afterward, containing copies of the inscriptions published by Niebuhr, Le Brun, and Porter—Decipherment of the Persian cuneiform alphabet—Mode of procedure—Gradual progress—Ultimate result arrived at—Study of the contents of the Persian cuneiform inscriptions, 1839 and 1844—Composition and publication of the first cuneiform memoir, 1844-1846—Reception of the memoir at home and abroad—Study of the Babylonian cuneiform, 1846-1849—Publication of second cuneiform memoir, "On the Babylonian Translation of the Great Persian Inscription at Behistun," 1851—Decipherment and translation of

Assyrian documents, 1848-1851—Study of the Median or Scythic cuneiform conjointly with Mr. E. Norris, 1851-1855—Study of other varieties of cuneiform writing—Testimony of Professor Jules Oppert.

The book as a whole is very instructive. Rawlinson's contributions to the study of cuneiform should have been edited by a specialist. As "the father of Assyriology" his work is familiar to all Semitic students. In connection with this memoir one should read Dr. C. Johnston's article in *The Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, Vol. VIII, No. 72, 1889; Flemming's "Sir Henry Rawlinson und seine Verdienste um die Assyriologie," in *Beiträge zur semit. Sprachwissenschaft*, II. For a complete list of Rawlinson's works, cf. Dr. Muss-Arnolt's bibliography in *The Johns Hopkins University Circulars* for April, 1889.

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